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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Technical cooperation activities on the generalized system of preferences and other trade laws, 1993

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

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CONTENTS

		Paragraphs
Introduction and summary		1 - 6
Chapter		
I.	Mobilization of support for technical cooperation activities on the GSP and other trade laws	7 - 11
II.	Technical cooperation activities on the GSP and other trade laws in 1993	12 - 23
	A. Advisory missions	13
	B. Training activities	14 - 20
	C. Support to specific activities by member States	21 - 22
	D. Fund-raising missions	23
III.	Future of the technical cooperation activities on the GSP and other trade laws	24 - 34

Annexes

Annex

I. Summary of contributions to GSP technical cooperation activities in 1992-1993

II. Estimated expenditures in support of UNDP/UNCTAD global technical cooperation activities through trust-fund and in-kind contributions from preference-giving and receiving countries and other organizations in 1993

III. Summary tables of national and regional seminars including workshops, and participants who received training from 1984 to 1993 by the UNCTAD technical cooperation programme on the GSP

IV. List of outstanding requests for GSP technical cooperation activities as of 31 December 1993

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1. This report has been prepared to assist the Special Committee on Preferences at its twenty-first session in its consideration of GSP technical cooperation activities. It covers the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and Other Trade Laws 1/ for the period January to December 1993.

2. The delivery of technical cooperation activities on the GSP and other trade laws remained high in 1993. This was mainly owing to an increasing interest on the part of beneficiaries and was made possible by UNDP and trust fund contributions by member States of UNCTAD to the GSP programme.

3. In 1993, some 45 activities were undertaken in all regions of the world. These included 30 training seminars/workshops and 7 advisory missions aimed primarily at assisting preference-receiving countries to make better use of the system and to establish or upgrade GSP focal points. In all, 1,204 participants from 31 preference-receiving countries benefited from these training activities.

4. Total extra-budgetary funding for global GSP activities in 1993 amounted to $877,780 of which UNDP accounted for approximately $256,000 (29 per cent), with the remainder arising from trust fund contributions from States members of UNCTAD. Such trust fund contributions of all kinds amounted to $621,780 in 1993, of which trust funds for specific purposes amounted to $487,250, in-kind contributions to $55,395 and central trust funds to $79,135, or 13 per cent of total funding. The latter amount in central trust funds was made available to undertake activities which service all GSP-related projects in the network.

5. So far, only the Government of Switzerland has made a contribution to the Programme for 1994 amounting to US$ 50,000 and has pledged an additional amount.

6. Countries in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe continue to show an increased awareness and interest in the GSP, leading to more requests for training activities. Furthermore, since the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations under the auspices of GATT has been successfully concluded, there are likely to be more requests for seminars and advisory missions on GSP and other trade laws, particularly from the Asian and Latin American regions, because the Uruguay Round agreements, to a large extent, will form new trade laws and many preference-giving countries may revise their schemes taking the agreements into account. These activities are particularly important for developing countries that have newly emerging export supply capabilities because the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws can assist them in increasing the foreign exchange earnings needed to attain their development objectives. It is important therefore that, at the twenty-first session of the Special Committee on Preferences, States members of UNCTAD consider the question of the financial requirements of the Programme on GSP and Other Trade Laws and mobilize the necessary resources in order to meet the needs of developing countries in these areas.

Chapter I

MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

7. The UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP and Other Trade Laws currently consists of the GSP component of the UNDP-financed Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific, Institutional Capacities for Multilateral Trade (RAS/92/034), and the Geneva-based interregional GSP Programme, which is solely financed by funds in trust. 2/

8. The following three categories of trust fund contributions are made by member States:

(a) First, central trust funds, which provide the only source of finance for the operational aspects of the programme in support of global technical cooperation on the GSP; these are primarily used to cover the salaries of support personnel located in Geneva, travel of experts, consultancies and other administrative and logistical costs; the delivery of technical assistance largely depends on the availability of such funds;

(b) Secondly, trust funds for specific purposes, such as the financing of seminars, provision of associate experts, etc.; and,

(c) Finally, in-kind contributions, such as the provision of experts by preference-giving countries to participate in seminar activities and the provision of seminar materials. 3/

9. Contributions to central trust funds in 1993 came from one preference-receiving country, namely China ($10,000), and from two preference-giving countries, Norway ($40,000) and Sweden ($29,135) yielding a total of $79,135 (see Annex I). 4/ This was equivalent to about one-eighth of the funds available to the programme in that year. In 1993, UNDP funding of GSP technical cooperation came from the National GSP Project for Zimbabwe (ZIM/90/013) ($200,000) and the GSP component of the Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific: Institutional Capacities for Multilateral Trade (RAS/92/034) ($56,000).

10. There was a 23 per cent decline in funding from all sources between 1992 and 1993 from $1,141,490 to $877,780. This was owing to the reduction of UNDP support, from $538,000 to $256,000. Present indications are that a further decline in funding is likely to take place in 1994.

11. Partly as a result of the decline in overall funding, a backlog of requests from developing countries for GSP technical cooperation has developed. This backlog consists of three regional seminars, 22 national

seminars and five advisory missions from the African region (7), the Latin American region (12), the Asian and Pacific region (3) and other regions (8) (see Annex IV). Contributions to the central trust fund are particularly necessary to continue activities in those two geographical areas no longer covered by regional projects, i.e. Latin America and Africa. For the Asian and Pacific regions, GSP technical cooperation forms part of the UNDP/UNCTAD Regional Project of the Asian and Pacific Governments "Institutional Capacities for Multilateral Trade" (RAS/92/034). However, it should be noted that the GSP component of this Project receives only limited funding. Additional central funding of approximately $170,000 is required to maintain seminar activities while a minimum of $250,000 in central funds is required to maintain the Programme.

Chapter II

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS IN 1993

12. Despite the decline by 23 per cent in the total resources available for technical cooperation in 1993 in relation to 1992, activities undertaken in 1993 numbered 45 (see Annex II). Of these, 20 training seminars were held, 3 at the regional level, 17 at the national level and 10 national workshops. Other activities included fund-raising, advisory missions, lectures and participation in tripartite reviews. In the training activities, 1,204 participants from 31 developing countries were exposed to GSP and other trade laws information. The majority of the participants in the national seminars and workshops represented the private and public trading interests actually using the GSP. Many female entrepreneurs benefited from these activities.

A. Advisory missions

13. Seven advisory missions - to China, Poland and various countries in the South Pacific region - were carried out in 1993. These were largely aimed at the development and improvement of GSP focal points. UNCTAD's computerized information system entitled Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) software package, which includes details of GSP information, was demonstrated and, where necessary, installed during the course of these advisory missions.

B. Training activities

14. As in the past, the UNCTAD GSP programme continued in 1993 to take a very practical approach to the delivery of technical cooperation, with emphasis being given to national seminars and, in this context, to personalized consultations with potential/actual individual exporters and manufacturers to enable them to make better use of the GSP benefits. This practical approach has helped to increase awareness of GSP advantages and GSP utilization and to reduce the problems faced by trading communities in preference-receiving countries, as well as to acquaint new exporters with the GSP benefits available to them.

15. Activities in the African region included a large number of seminars/ workshops under the auspices of the UNDP/UNCTAD National GSP Project for Zimbabwe (ZIM/90/013) which ended in December 1993, 3 national seminars for Uganda and Cape Verde and one regional seminar for 14 French-speaking African LDCs. The former national seminars were financed by national projects already established in these countries while the latter was financed by funds earmarked by Switzerland. The Programme also contributed to the activities undertaken by UNCTAD's "training in the field of foreign trade and trade related services" (TRAINFORTRADE) programme, by preparing seminar materials concerning the GSP scheme of the European Union and the Lomé Convention.

16. In the Asian region, workshop-type training activities, which focused on specific schemes and/or topics, such as specific applications of the GSP rules of origin, have become popular, reflecting the advanced stage of economic development and export supply capabilities of countries in this region. This approach should continue to be developed in future activities under the new

UNDP project for the region. For the Pacific region, several advisory missions were undertaken. In addition, the Programme contributed to the activities undertaken by TRAINFORTRADE by participating in two national seminars for the Philippines (February) and Malaysia (May) on trade with the European Union single market after 1992 where the GSP scheme of the European Union and an outline of its trade laws were presented.

17. National seminars were held in the Czech Republic and Bulgaria. The former country had only recently been designated as a beneficiary by many OECD preference-giving countries. Owing to a lack of funds, there were only two training activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region, i.e. a regional seminar for Central American countries and a national seminar for Panama. The former was financed by funds earmarked by Sweden.

18. Many requests were received for national seminars which expose a maximum number of traders and government officials to the intricacies of the various schemes. The seminars, as far as possible, concentrated on product-specific analysis of the particular export interests of each country visited. For least developed country beneficiaries, training on the GSP and, more particularly, on the special measures granted to them under the GSP, has motivated the government officials concerned to examine their position in alternative GSP markets. For advanced developing countries, the Programme tried to emphasize the importance of other trade laws such as anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions, health and safety regulations and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), as these measures are becoming more important for their exports to developed-country markets. During training missions, experts visited the GSP focal points and/or export promotion bodies to examine the facilities and to provide practical advice on how to improve them, and on how to obtain all the relevant resource materials necessary for the effective use of the GSP.

19. The feedback arising from training activities and the seminar reports thereon has had the additional benefit of providing inputs to the substantive work undertaken in UNCTAD on the GSP at the annual sessions of the Special Committee on Preferences. UNCTAD staff members involved in the substantive work also participate, where feasible, as experts in seminars and advisory missions. This field experience has given them a greater awareness and deeper understanding of the real problems faced by developing countries in utilizing the GSP (e.g. interpretation of "substantial transformation") and has made a positive contribution to the quality of the substantive work of the GSP Section. The GSP Section staff now receive more than 200 requests a year for GSP information directly from exporters. Thus, technical cooperation in the field has led to widespread knowledge of UNCTAD's expertise in this area.

20. Revised GSP handbooks based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) are now distributed during training missions in three languages. Handbooks on the other trade laws affecting exports from developing countries are also made available during missions. The UNCTAD secretariat complements the Programme's training activities by providing detailed computer print-outs of the actual trade flows between the countries visited and the preference-giving countries, including national tariff and sub-tariff line details on non-tariff measures (NTMs) which affect the trade

of these countries. TRAINS, which was distributed to beneficiaries at the nineteenth session of the Special Committee, is now being extensively used and should greatly facilitate increased use of the GSP.

C. Support to specific activities by member States

21. Preference-giving countries financed specific activities in 1993. That year, the Government of Sweden financed a regional seminar for Central American countries, the Government of Switzerland supported a regional seminar for French-speaking African LDCs and the Government of Japan financed a subregional seminar for countries in Indo-China and national seminars in Thailand, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria.

22. The Governments of Austria and Japan, generously provided the Programme with up-to-date manuals, 200 and 300 copies, respectively, on their GSP schemes. The Programme would appreciate receiving further manuals, in adequate quantities, from every preference-giving country, once published, for effective dissemination during training activities.

D. Fund-raising missions

23. In addition to regular contacts with GSP donor countries through their missions in Geneva and correspondence with capitals, three fund-raising missions were undertaken in 1993. Japan was visited twice to secure financing for specific interregional GSP activities as well as supplementary funding for the GSP component of the new UNDP Regional Project for Asia and the Pacific. A mission to Italy was undertaken to seek funding for specific training activities. As a result of these missions, cooperation from these countries will most likely be forthcoming once formalities have been completed by the authorities concerned.

Chapter III

FUTURE OF THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES ON THE GSP AND OTHER TRADE LAWS

24. As mentioned above, overall activities in 1993 decreased in comparison to 1992. Funding constraints have left the GSP Programme with 30 outstanding requests for training activities (see Annex IV). This clearly demonstrates the need for continued technical assistance to beneficiary countries.

25. Currently the GSP Technical Cooperation Programme consists of three professionals (a Coordinator and an expert based in Geneva, and an associate expert seconded by the Government of Japan and stationed at Bangkok) and two project secretaries (one in Geneva and another in Bangkok, the latter on a half-time basis). A few years ago, six professionals and three project secretaries were involved with the Programme. Consequently it is becoming more and more difficult to maintain the Programme's activities in terms of both quantity and quality. In order to effectively respond to the growing number of requests, at least one additional expert would be essential.

26. The main objectives of the Programme are:

(a) To make developing countries aware of the potential for trade expansion arising from the GSP system;

(b) To increase the capabilities of developing countries to make use of and to administer the GSP schemes;

(c) To provide them with various regulations and procedures governing trade under these schemes;

(d) To help them establish domestic focal points to facilitate and increase utilization of the GSP; and

(e) To provide information on trade-related regulations such as anti-dumping and countervailing duties, health and sanitary regulations, commodity descriptions and coding systems, etc.

27. While practical experience with the operations of the project shows that these objectives remain fully valid, the Programme anticipates a rising number of requests from beneficiaries for training and advisory missions for the following reasons:

(a) The Uruguay Round agreements will affect every GSP scheme in terms of tariff rates, for instance, and thus every preference-giving country is expected to revise its scheme, although degrees of revision may differ from one scheme to another;

(b) The recent initiatives towards formation of regional economic groupings in Latin America and elsewhere will require precise and detailed information on the regional cumulation facilities currently offered by the three major schemes;

(c) Advanced developing beneficiaries such as NIEs (newly industrialized economies) informally requested the Programme to put more emphasis on training activities on other trade laws as their exports have recently begun to encounter measures under provisions relating, in particular, to anti-dumping and countervailing duty actions. Trading communities in beneficiary countries are not only keen to understand the legal framework of such actions but also wish to gain practical know-how in operational areas such as investigation procedures. As the Uruguay Round agreed to establish new sets of rules (e.g. anti-dumping, safeguards, rules for textiles and clothing, health and sanitary regulations in agricultural trade), and these rules will form an integral part of trade laws in developed country markets, it is clear that the trade laws element of the Programme will become more important;

(d) The recent granting of beneficiary status to countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), many of which are also preference-giving countries, requires fresh orientations as to how to benefit from the GSP system.

28. Taking into account its financial constraints, the Programme will, to the maximum extent possible, continue to observe the following guidelines to meet the various needs of beneficiaries, in particular, those of LDCs:

(a) Advisory mission approach: For new beneficiaries and beneficiaries whose institutional framework is fragile;

(b) National GSP seminar approach: National seminars aim at informing traders and government officials about the opportunities offered and intricacies of the various GSP schemes, including their rules of origin. Particular emphasis is laid on market opportunities for particular export products of the beneficiary countries. This approach has proven particularly suitable for low- and middle-income countries. One day is usually reserved for individual product-specific consultations with potential and actual GSP users;

(c) Workshop approach: Workshops focus on specific GSP schemes, and frequently on particular issues which pose important problems to enterprises, such as the GSP rules of origin. Increasingly, such workshops deal with particular trade laws affecting exports to preference-giving countries and the effectiveness of GSP, such as the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, anti-dumping and countervailing duty action. This approach is frequently requested by countries which have already acquired experience with the use of GSP.

29. The project will furthermore continue to lay particular emphasis on assisting the least developed and other developing countries which face difficulties to make full use of GSP benefits. Efforts will be continued to assist with the establishment and/or enhancement of GSP focal points in those beneficiary countries.

30. The project will also continue to cooperate with chambers of commerce, export promotion offices and similar institutions offering training on GSP in beneficiary countries, and to provide them with GSP training material such as GSP handbooks, analytical studies and the TRAINS database.

31. The Programme will need to revise handbooks on the GSP and other trade laws reflecting the revision of schemes and the set of agreements reached under the Uruguay Round. The following two types of handbooks will be necessary for use during the Programme's various activities in addition to the revision of GSP handbooks:

(a) Revised handbooks on trade laws in major developed countries: These handbooks would explain the major trade laws that most developed countries implement;

(b) Collection of major international trade agreements: This handbook would contain major agreements and national laws such as GATT provisions, HS Convention, Anti-Dumping Laws that government officials and trading communities in developing countries need to be familiar with.

32. The first phase of the UNCTAD computerized information system (TRAINS), mentioned above, has now been completed. TRAINS has valuably assisted the GSP focal points and trade promotion organizations in carrying out their tasks in disseminating detailed information to exporters/manufacturers on the GSP schemes and related trade measures. TRAINS also assists in product classification and contains national tariff-line information on tariffs, trade, NTMs, applicable rules of origin, major suppliers, growth rates and a list of importers. The second version is now available on CD-ROM. The system has been improved with the inclusion of new features which make it more accessible to final users. The CD-ROM format makes dissemination effective and reliable. In order to retain its effectiveness, the system needs to be updated on a regular basis. A major revision will be needed to incorporate into the database and computer software the results of the Uruguay Round and the changes deriving from the Round for individual GSP schemes. Improvements to the system are also envisaged. However, it should be noted that considerable additional resources will be required if this work is to be accomplished.

33. As there has been a decline in the financial resources available to the GSP Technical Cooperation Programme, the Chairman's summary of the twentieth session of the Special Committee on Preferences underlined that "with a view to meeting the growing number of requests, every possible opportunity for fund-raising should be explored". Since then the Programme has:

(a) Approached all potential and actual donor countries in order to explore the possibility of their contributing, or continuing to make a contribution, to the Programme; and

(b) Made proposals to some member States of UNCTAD for funding of a specific activity and/or a contribution to the central trust funds.

34. In order to maintain or increase the number of training activities and to cope with the decline in resources, the Programme, in 1994, will continue to strengthen its relationship with other United Nations agencies in order to hold joint seminars. (In 1993 a national seminar was jointly organized by ESCAP and UNCTAD.) Moreover, the Programme will explore possibilities for undertaking activities in cooperation with national projects on the external trade sector. This approach had been successful in 1993 (see paragraph 15 above). It is already planned that the Programme will carry out national activities for Syria in 1994, financed by a similar national project.

Notes

1/ The formal title of the trust-fund-financed programme is the "UNCTAD technical cooperation programme on the generalized system of preferences (GSP) and on other trade laws and regulations directly affecting exports of developing countries" (INT/84/A01).

2/ See Note 1.

3/ The following preference-giving countries provided their experts as in-kind contributions: Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Other in-kind contributions came from one preference-receiving country, namely Thailand. One regional grouping, PTA, also provided support, as did ESCAP.

4/ Central trust funding for the Geneva-based programme in previous years was as follows: 1984 - $162,000; 1985 - $48,754; 1986 - $169,193; 1987 - $100,000; 1988 - $137,000; 1989 - $97,000; 1990 - $103,364; 1991 - $115,678; 1992 - $163,320; and 1993 - $79,135.

Annex I

Summary of contributions to GSP Technical Cooperation Activities in 1992-1993
(in US dollars)

	Estimated in-kind contributions a/		Trust Fund Contributions				Total	
			Specific purposes		Central			
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Australia	3 310	6 030	/	/	/	/	3 310	6 030
Austria	5 985	10 370	/	/			5 985	10 370
Canada	15 785	10 180	/	/			5 785	10 180
Chile	8 800	/	/	/			8 800	/
China	/	/	/	/	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
EEC	1 345	/	/	/	/	/	1 345	/
Indonesia	9 900	/	/	/	/	/	9 900	/
Japan	20 145	4 500	150 000	410 680b/	/	/	170 145	415 180
New Zealand	3 300	/	/	/	/	/	3 300	/
Norway	/	/	/	/	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000
Sweden	/	1 800	77 100c/	/	80 000	29 135	157 100	30 935
Switzerland	9 685	6 390	116 680	76 570	33 320	/	159 685	82 960
Thailand	/	5 400	/	/	/	/	/	5 400
United States of America	7 625	4 850	/	/	/	/	7 625	4 850
ALADI	1 500	/	/	/	/	/	1 500	/
ITC	2 985	/	/	/	/	/	2 985	/
ESCAP	/	1 325	/	/	/	/	/	1 325
PTA	5 665	4 550	/	/	/	/	5 665	4 550
TOTAL	96 030	55 395	343 780	487 250	163 320	79 135	603 130	621 780
UNDP funding (national & regional projects)	/	/	/	/	/	/	538 360	256 000
GRAND TOTAL	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 141 490	877 780

a/ Experts's salary, travel & DSA based on the estimates at the United Nations rate.

b/ Including a Japanese associate expert for 6 months at US$ 40,680 and US$ 120,000 for Indo-China seminar. Figures rounded up.

c/ Contribution by the Government of Sweden for a Regional GSP seminar in Central America in 1993.

Annex II

Estimated expenditures in support of UNDP/UNCTAD global technical cooperation activities through trust-fund and in-kind contributions from preference-giving and receiving countries and other organizations in 1993 (in US dollars)

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
National seminar on GSP for Zimbabwe, Bulawayo, 18-19 February	17	ZIM/90/013			950a/							950a/	1 900
National seminar on GSP for Uganda, Kampala, 3-5 March	25	UGA/87/009 INT/84/A01											
Workshop on trade laws for Zimbabwe, Harare, 4-5 March	15	ZIM/90/013											
National seminar on GSP for Zimbabwe, Harare, 18-19 March	29	ZIM/90/013	600a/		600a/					600a/		600a/	2 400
National seminar on selected GSP schemes and other trade laws for Panama, Panama City, 24-26 March	37	INT/84/A01			4 680a/					900a/			5 580

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
Regional seminar on GSP and other trade laws for Central American countries and Panama, Guatemala City, 29 March-2 April	10	INT/84/A01		7 120a/			1 800a/ 77 095b/			300a/			86 405
Workshop on GSP for Bulawayo's clothing and textile sector, Zimbabwe, 6 April	16	ZIM/90/013											
Workshop on GSP for Bulawayo's furniture sector, 7 April	14	ZIM/90/013											
Workshop on GSP for Harare's clothing and textiles sector, Zimbabwe, 22 April	12	ZIM/90/013											
National seminars on market access and preferential treatment for Cape Verde, Praia and Mindelo, 19-23 April	42	CVI/90/002 INT/84/A01											
National seminar on GSP for Zimbabwe, Bulawayo, 29 April	80	ZIM/90/013										575a/	575

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
Workshop on GSP for Forwarding & Clearing Agents & Financial Institutions, Harare, Zimbabwe, 20 May	36	ZIM/90/013										300a/	300
Workshop on GSP for Forwarding & Clearing Agents & Financial Institutions, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, 9 June	20	ZIM/90/013										575a/	575
National seminars on GSP and other trade laws for Thailand, Bangkok & Chiang Mai, 21-25 June	127	INT/84/A01				74 635b/				1 500a/			76 135
National seminar on GSP and other trade laws for the Czech Republic, Prague, 20-22 July	27	INT/84/A01	2 120a/	2 260a/		900a/ 41 305b/							46 585
Advisory mission on GSP for Poland, Warsaw, 23 July	N.A.	INT/84/A01											
National seminar on GSP and other trade laws for Bulgaria, Sofia, 27-29 July	56	INT/84/A01	1 760a/	900a/		900a/ 41 305b/							44 865

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
Workshop on GSP for handicrafts sector, Harare, Zimbabwe, 27 July	13	ZIM/90/013											
Workshop for horticultural sector, Harare, Zimbabwe, 26 August	12	ZIM/90/013											
National GSP seminar for Zimbabwe, Mutare, 16-17 September	26	ZIM/90/013	950a/		950a/					950a/		950a/	3 800
National GSP seminar for Viet Nam, Ho Chi Minh City, 16-17 September	93	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01									1 325a/		1 325
Regional seminar for French-speaking African least developed countries, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 21-24 September	14	INT/84/A01						6 390a/ 76 570b/					82 960
National GSP seminar for Zimbabwe, Gweru, 5-6 October	16	ZIM/90/013											
Advisory mission on GSP, Beijing, China, 11 October	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
National seminars on specific GSP schemes and other trade laws for China, Shanghai & Shenzhen, 13-20 October	398	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01			2 400a/								2 400
Advisory mission on GSP for Fiji, Suva, 25-29 October	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											
National GSP seminar for Zimbabwe, Harare, 28-29 October	24	ZIM/90/013	600a/		600a/					600a/		600a/	2 400
Advisory mission on GSP for Tonga, 1-2 November	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											
Advisory mission on GSP for Samoa, Apia, 3-4 November	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											
Advisory mission on GSP for Vanuatu, Port Vila, 9-12 November	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											
Workshop on GSP for processed food sector of Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, 12-13 November	7	ZIM/90/013											

Activity	No. of Partici-pants	Project Number	Australia	Austria	Canada	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Thai-land	USA	ESCAP	PTA	Sub-total
Advisory mission on GSP for Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby, 15-17 November	N.A.	RAS/92/034 INT/84/A01											
Workshop on GSP for processed food sector, Harare, Zimbabwe, 25 November	13	ZIM/90/013											
Regional seminar on market access for countries of Indo-China, Bangkok, Thailand, 14-22 December	25	INT/84/A01 RAS/92/034 RAS/93/130				2 700a/ 120 000b/			5 400a/				128 100
Total			6 030	10 370	10 180	281 745	78 895	82 960	5 400	4 850	1 325	4 550	486 305

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

a/ Experts' salary, travel & DSA based on the estimates at United Nations rate.
b/ Trust funds for specific seminar activities.

Annex III

Summary table of national and regional seminars including workshops, and participants who received training from 1984 to 1993 by the UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Programme on the GSP (including UNDP-funded regional and national projects)

Year	Number of seminars	Number of participants who received training*
1984	8 (3 regional, 5 national)	414
1985	8 (4 regional, 4 national)	293
1986	14 (3 regional, 11 national)	825
1987	20 (6 regional, 14 national)	1 385
1988	14 (4 regional, 10 national)	918
1989	34 (6 regional, 28 national)	1 887
1990	24 (2 regional, 21 national, 1 national workshops)	1 107
1991	26 (5 regional, 18 national, 3 national workshops)	1 431
1992	22 (1 regional, 12 national, 9 national workshops)	853
1993	30 (3 regional, 17 national, 10 national workshops)	1 204

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations.

* Regional seminars: participants usually limited to one or two per country.

Annex IV

List of outstanding requests for GSP technical cooperation activities as of 31 December 1993

Regional

- Arab Cooperation Council countries
- Commonwealth Caribbean countries
- Asian low-income developing countries

National

- Albania
- Algeria
- Burundi
- Chad
- Colombia
- Congo
- Cuba
- Dominica
- El Salvador
- Honduras
- Iraq
- Jamaica
- Mexico
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Sri Lanka
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Turkey
- United Arab Emirates

Advisory missions

- Cameroon
- Ecuador
- Gabon
- Jordan
- Zaire